

*Academy Movement:*

PAST AND FUTURE

Korea Christian Academy



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P A R T I

FUTURE PLAN





## BASIC CONSIDERATIONS

The major concern of Korea Christian Academy is to participate in God's Mission through Jesus Christ. This is the mission of humanization of society. Dehumanizing elements which permeate every sphere of Korean society must be eradicated and freedom and social justice achieved through structural reformation of politics, economy, education, culture, religion and society. As Jesus said, "Cast out the Demons".

The wide gulf between the haves and have-nots is our nation's most critical problem. The vast majority hardly share in the nation's wealth nor its education and cultural opportunities. They have little voice in the political system. All of these are our society's dehumanizing forces.

Just as Jesus Christ was struggling for the liberation of the alienated, oppressed groups of society, we firmly stand on the side of the oppressed people here and now. We believe that this is God's mission. Through study, research and conferences where the powerful and the powerless can meet and have dialogue, we hope to contribute to the elimination of the social causes of dehumanization and bi-polarization.

We accept democracy as our social political system. Our aim is to revitalize our society by generating dynamic interactions between individuals and social groups which have different values, opinions and interests. For this purpose we attempt to orient our people toward self-reliance, responsibility and participation in the processes of development and community. Our Social Education Institute in Suwon plays an educative role for the formation and strengthening of the existing intermediate groups in Korean society such as religious organizations, labor unions, student groups, women organizations, farmers organizations and journalists and artists as professional categories. As the Korea Christian Academy becomes deeply rooted in the people it can help politicize the people and encourage their action in the nation's political arena.

Our mission consists of three areas: consultations, study and training.

## CONSULTATIONS

Consultation programs are concentrated on the bi-polarization problem between the haves and have-nots. Consultations are not only for reconciliation but also have the purpose of acting as channels through which the demands and opinions of citizens can be communicated to the decision-making bodies of government, industry and religious organizations. In this manner we hope to contribute to the development of new social values.

Accepting the idea of humanization as a permanent social process, Korea Christian Academy programs are mainly concerned with the articulation and promotion of humanization. Thus conference topics are related equally to the questions of politics, social movements and economic resources. Participants come from the old and young, students and professors, experts and laymen, grass-root citizens and policy-making politicians. Furthermore, in order for higher ranking policy-makers to listen to ordinary citizens, speeches at our conferences are given not only by the educated experts but also by average citizens.

For the coming years our efforts will be concentrated especially in the following three fields:

1. Urban-rural gap
2. Slums and urban renewal
3. Labors' role and share in economic and social development

Besides dealing with urgent issues as they present themselves during the course of the year, continued concern will be given to the fields of:

1. Church's and other religions' roles in society
2. Politics, public administration and law
3. Society, women and health

4. Economy and industry
5. Culture, arts and science
6. Education and youth

We plan to carry 25 to 30 conferences for two or three days each. The average number of participants at each conference will be approximately 35 to 40.

### SOCIAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Our consultations focus on the bi-polarization problem, but there will not be much achieved unless intermediate social groups are formed which will work for the mobilization of the people.

Through educational training endeavors we are planning to prepare workers who can stimulate people of various social groups to see their role in concerted group action. We can cover all segments of society but have decided to place our emphasis on strengthening the already existing social intermediate groups and where urgently needed to help form new groups. Helping people organize against social injustice will contribute to the solution of such problems as economic inequality and social class rivalry.

We have had several experimental training courses with people from many segments of society. Following these experiences we have decided to center on:

Programs in the Following Fields for 1971:

Areas of Training:

a) Church

1. Training for mission in the community - women evangelists
2. Young pastors
3. Christian student groups

b) University

1. Christian students

2. Student group leaders
  3. Teaching and research assistants
- c) Industrial Field
1. Christian workers in industry
  2. Special programs to strengthen and co-ordinate with existing industrial mission teams
  3. Middle management groups
  4. Foremen
  5. Bus conductors
- d) Rural Field
1. Rural development corps
- e) Other Segments of Society
1. Volunteers and staff of women voluntary organizations
  2. Volunteers and educational staff of voluntary and occupational social groups
  3. Journalists and writers
  4. Achievement motivation training

Covering these problem areas, the Social Education Institute of Korea Christian Academy will have six to seven thousand people counted by day participating in education and training programs for 1971. It is anticipated that four to five thousand people from other organizations will annually utilize our facilities for their own programs.

#### RESEARCH COMMITTEES

Korea Christian Academy research committees differ in approach from the work of other research institutions in two ways: First we particularly address ourselves to the renewal of the church and society; and secondly in dealing with the various kinds of social problems, the committees are concerned not only with the gathering of reliable data in Korea

and exchange of material on a world-wide basis, but beyond that we are concerned with discovering solutions and remedies. This is done by involving public administration agencies and representatives of responsible private organizations in study committees which aim at possible action for organized change. Each study committee is working on one specific topic which has been judged to be one of the most fundamental problems in a given area of society. The method of their study is based on presentations made by committee members and outside experts, the gathering of data, case studies and analysis of existing social phenomena. The following are the areas of concern:

1. Education
2. Corruption
3. Church's strategy for social reform
4. Strategy of intermediate social group action
5. Indigenization of democracy

## INTRODUCTION

This report covers Korea Christian Academy activities for the two-year period from July, 1969 to May, 1971. Two preceding volumes of activity reports covered the periods: 1967 - 1968 and the first half-year of 1969. Detailed information on our activities has been published in the Korean version of Academy quarterly Dialogue and also in a monthly Dialogue in Korean and English.

The contents of this report are organized in terms of field of activities and in chronological order with the main theme conferences of each year first. The total number of meetings and participants are as follows:

| Field of Activities                         |                               | 1969<br>(July-Dec.) | 1970<br>(Jan.-Dec.) | 1971<br>(Jan.-May) | Total        |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Dialogue<br>Conferences                     | No. of meetings               | 11                  | 22                  | 10                 | 42           |
|   | No. of Participants<br>by day | 377                 | 910                 | 575                | 1,862        |
| Social Edu-<br>cation and<br>Training       | No. of meetings               | 6                   | 14                  | 15                 | 35           |
|   | No. of Participants<br>by day | 361                 | 463                 | 1,396              | 2,220        |
| Research<br>Committees                      | No. of meetings               | 6                   | 25                  | 0                  | 31           |
|   | No. of Participants<br>by day | 60                  | 200                 | 0                  | 260          |
| Joint Rally<br>(With<br>Catholic<br>Church) | No. of meetings               | 1                   |                     |                    | 1            |
|   | No. of Participants<br>by day | 3,500               |                     |                    | 3,500        |
| Joint<br>Campaign on<br>Christmas           | No. of Meetings               | 1                   |                     |                    | 1            |
|   | No. of Organization           | 35                  |                     |                    | 35<br>(orgs) |

P A R T    I I

A REPORT:    JULY, 1969 - MAY, 1971





## I. DIALOGUE CONFERENCES

Dialogue conferences have been the main activity of Korea Christian Academy until the end of 1970 when the newly-built Social Education Institute started functioning, placing more emphasis on training and education programs.

Development was the main concern of dialogue activities in 1969, Humanization in 1970 and resolving Bi-polarization is the main problem that Korea Christian Academy is dealing with throughout conferences in 1971.

This portion of this report has been designed in line with Academy activities with the main theme conferences introduced first, and the following conferences according to the categorized problem areas. The problem areas and the number of dialogue conferences that have been held from July 1969 until May 1971 are as follows:

### Main Theme Conferences

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| A. Development, 1969                   | 2     |
| B. Humanization, 1970                  | 1     |
| C. Bi-polarization, 1971               | 1     |
| 1. Politics, Administration and Law    | 7     |
| 2. Economy and Industry                | 2     |
| 3. Society, Women and Medical Problems | 13    |
| 4. Education and Youth                 | 4     |
| 5. Culture, Arts and Science           | 6     |
| 6. Religion and Ethics                 | 7     |
|  | <hr/> |
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### A. DEVELOPMENT

1. Development of Human Resources in the Context of National Development of Korea July 12 - 13, 1969

Subtopics: The Analysis of Korea's Economic Growth; the Goals for Development of Human Resources; The Strategy of Development

Participants: 30 (field experts in economic development, social scientists, civil servants, journalists and theologians)

In the process of rapid economic growth of Korea, the problem of the gap between the rich and the poor arises. This dialogue conference was a follow-up meeting of a previous one which concentrated mainly on economic development. Analyzing Korea's particular situation of economic growth, the participants discussed what are going to be the relevant strategies for the development of human resources and national development in general.

In order to develop human resources, there are some crucial aspects of Korean people which should be developed: 1) creativity and/ a sense of participation, 2) way of co-operation, and 3) national consensus on the goal of development. Some programs for development of human resources were suggested as follows:

1) training (various respects), 2) educational system for genius  
3) village autonomous system, and 4) mobilization of existing voluntary organizations for this purpose.

2. Development in Equilibrium      October 11 - 12, 1969

Subtopics: Social Welfare Problems; Human Resources Problems; Women Resources Problems; Labor Problems; Foreign Views of these Problems

Participants: 12 (field workers and scholars in economics, political science, education, sociology, and labor problems)

There was a consensus on the point that we have to achieve economic growth and that we have to focus on mobilizing our energy and resources up to a certain level for economic growth. But the most crucial dispute in development is generated by the unbalanced allocation process of scarce resources. 1) The economic monopoly phenomenon has split the society into two polar sects - the poor and the rich.

2) Social welfare for the poor and lower class in society has been ignored. 3) Political leaders have not been concerned with developing and motivating a sense of participation of the people. And 4) accordingly, the lack of sense of political participation of the people is considered to be a great obstacle to economic development per se.

The rapid economic growth policy is welcomed by Koreans but the process of economic growth has generated many significant social problems. 1) The gap between cities and rural villages; 2) the gap between slum dwellers in the cities and the rich; 3) the gap between blue collar workers and others. These gaps and imbalances are hinderances and obstacles to the development of society and imply some potential force which can threaten the maintenance of the social and political system in Korea.

The participants concluded that they try to mobilize money from churches to invest for social development, and that churches should be mobilized for this purpose.

## B. HUMANIZATION

1. On Humanization            October 8 - 11, 1970

Subtopics: Education - The Loss and Recovery of Humanity  
Arts - Dehumanization in Arts  
Mass-Comm - Communication and Dehumanization  
Science - Human Prosperity and the Task of Science  
Law - Diagnosis of Present Situation of Law in Korea  
Sociology - Dehumanization: Its Social Dimension  
Industry - Problems of Dehumanization in Industrial Society  
Economics - Dehumanization in the Economic Field  
Politics - Humanization: Its Political Dimension

Participants: 61 (scholars and experts from various fields)

This consultation was organized in three parts: 1) phenomenal analysis in eight fields; 2) causal analysis of dehumanization in terms of institutional dimension, consciousness structure, and other dimensions; and 3) analysis of consequences and finding remedies for

the purpose of 'humanization'. Another part of this conference was the exhibition of pictures on dehumanization and programs of drama and films about dehumanizational situations in modern society and a newly designed model city in the U.S.A.

In this conference, the term 'humanization' was used as a normative concept (as contrasted with an existential concept): the process whereby a person as a group attempts to actualize his potentialities and make himself an autonomous and creative social being.

First, more or less accurate and dispassionate diagnoses of the sources of dehumanization were proposed and discussed.

Second, this diagnosis was followed by the prescription relevant to the diagnosis.

The following are consensual diagnoses of the sources of dehumanization problems in Korea, which were proposed and discussed in each sub-committee of the conference.

1. Dehumanization may come from the loss of identity.
2. The lack of the resistance spirit would be a hotbed for dehumanization in Korea.
3. The lack of recognition that man is the end, but not a method, may lead to the dehumanization phenomena in Korea.
4. Dehumanization can stem from the overly emphasized production policies.
5. All sorts of discrepancies may provide sources of dehumanization.

We can derive some prescriptive suggestions from the above given diagnostic indicators. The following are some general points for curing the dehumanizational phenomena in Korea.

1. Intermediate voluntary social groups should be organized and developed in order to eliminate social obstacles to the actualization of human potentialities.

2. It is urgent for us to study, and implement the beneficial elements of socio-cultural influence from outside and to conserve and develop some traditional traits of our culture for future purposes.

3. Protestant and resistant forces should emerge from every sector of society to normalize and develop institutions and organizations. Especially, it is urgently needed for intellectuals to have co-operative relationships, social-political participation, and strong intentions for social reform and change.

4. All the other attributes (as well as the economic one) for development should be emphasized and reflected in decision-making and policy implementation.

Participants were divided into six professional subgroups, each of which produced its own report from group discussions.

### C. BI-POLARIZATION

1. The Problem of Bi-Polarization for Humanization April 2 - 5, 1971  
Participants: 88 (scholars, journalists, experts leaders of social organizations)

The problem of bi-polarization was raised from a previous conference "On Humanization" held last October. The bi-polarized phenomena in Korean society of the poor/rich, ruled/ruler, urban/rural, slums/rich residents, and the labor/capitalist, is considered the most significant source of dehumanization, which hinders national and social development. The problem of bi-polarization is the main theme of Korea Christian Academy's programs for this year. This conference brought to light many specific problems to deal with in future conferences. How to moderate the great discrepancies existing in society today, is the major consideration for us, for humanization.

Eighty-eight participants from various fields joined the conference, which concentrated on five problem areas: politics, economy, society, culture and religion. From each area of concern there were two speakers: one speaker who raised problems for the conferences and a commentator. Participants were divided into five sub-groups, each dealing with a different problem area.

The program consisted of the following speeches followed by a commentary on each and discussion sessions, and a panel discussion by five different outstanding religious leaders.

Bi-Polarization Phenomena in Politics

Bi-Polarization Phenomena in Economy

The Phenomena of Bi-Polarization in Society

The Phenomena of Bi-Polarization in Culture

The Phenomena of Bi-Polarization in Religion

The following is a summary of the group discussions.

#### Group (1): Politics

The participants identified the most serious bi-polarized phenomena in the political field as, bi-polarization between the governmental and opposition parties, and between the rulers and the ruled in terms of power and resource distribution. Considering the power relationship as a zero-sum game, power is concentrated too much on one side and none on the other. In Korea, the imbalance of power between political leaders and the people is more serious than between the government and opposition parties. A free atmosphere in which healthy opposition parties can grow should be provided. Parties should be open for broad membership and the structure of the parties should be democratized and, finally, the politicization process should be accelerated by mass-media, formal, and informal institutions.

#### Group (2): Economy

In the process of economic growth in GNP since the first five-year plan was launched in 1962, there has been a growing discrepancy between the haves and the have-nots. The problem of allocation of economic resources has been neglected by the government. There are various reasons for this, such as governmental interference in every sphere of economic development, priority given only in certain areas, and neglect of welfare policies.

#### Group (3): Society

In the field of society, bi-polarization means inequality between social classes. The phenomenon of monopoly in society is one of the

main reasons for bi-polarization. Inequalities in property, income, occupation and education are other reasons for social bi-polarization. How to equalize the structure of opportunity, how to provide education to improve self-assertive creativity, how to institutionalize social cleavages, and how to organize and strengthen intermediate social groups to function as pressure groups and as a buffer zone between the rulers and the masses, were the major problems raised and discussed.

#### Group (4): Culture

Historico-cultural discontinuity, non-existence of a culture carrying class, the tension caused by national division, were the problems identified in this group discussion. The participants proposed: 1) to organize a consultation on cultural policy, 2) to form a folklore and culture study center, 3) to support cultural activities, 4) projects for mass culture, and 5) a conference for regional culture.

#### Group (5): Religion

Conventional dualism in religion has been the main source of bi-polarization in this area. Sectism in established religions, alienation of religions from the people, the problem of relationship between religion and state, and religion's role in bi-polarization in the socio-political field were the main topics tackled in this discussion. Religions should make an effort: 1) to educate people with a historical consciousness based on religious faiths, 2) to involve community organizations in development, 3) to play a prophetic role, and 4) to provide strategies for solving the bi-polarized phenomena through inter-faith dialogues. Formation and strengthening of intermediate groups in every field is urgently needed for the democratic development of Korea. This can also be the grounds for social stability.

## POLITICS, ADMINISTRATION AND LAW

1. Urbanization and City Administration - Pusan  
December 16 - 17, 1969

Subtopics: City Planning of Pusan; Administration Problems;  
Comparison with Seoul's Case

Participants: 41 (mayor and governmental officials, scholars in  
many fields, journalists and church leaders)

Pusan is the second largest city in Korea and has also a complicated situation generated and accelerated by the rapid urbanization process. City government does neither have enough budget to resolve these problems nor even a plan to resolve various kind of social problems such as: increasing mental diseases, criminals, homeless people, and other physical conditions.

This conference was organized by some voluntary Academy workers in the Pusan area together with Academy staff. These voluntary workers have gained some internal financial resources to initiate voluntary activities of Academy Movement.

A speaker from Seoul gave a speech on "Seoul's Case" to find the advantages and disadvantages in resolving problems in Pusan.

2. Korean History and Independent Diplomacy: September 11 - 12, 1970

Subtopics: Korea's Independent Diplomacy from the Viewpoint of  
the Diplomatic History of Korea; Is Independent  
Diplomacy Possible for Korea in View of National  
Capability and of the International Situation?  
Direction of Korea's Independent Diplomacy

Participants: 32 (scholars and experts in Korean history, political  
and diplomatic fields, political science,  
public administration, international relations,  
theology, sociology, law, government officials  
and journalists)

Korea's diplomacy (and international relations) is now at a turning point because the issue of unification has gradually emerged since the President's statement on this issue was publicized on August 15, 1970.



Assuming that self-assertive diplomacy is based upon the independence in its politics and defense, the participants argued that our defense is now largely dependent upon U.N. forces and the U.S.A. It was emphasized that Korea has to take the initiative in foreign policy issues such as commercial policy, relationship between neutral countries and even defense policy, in this international circumstances.

3. Law and Citizens Life            September 19 - 20, 1970  
Subtopics: Legislating Process; Operations of Law; Justice and Law Abiding  
Participants: 37 (scholars, lawyers, judges, prosecutors, citizens)
  
4. Sino-Soviet Conflict From a Military Viewpoint - July 3, 1970  
Participants: 20 (experts in international relations and national security)
  
5. A New Seoul in the 1970's            February 23 - 24, 1970  
Subtopics: The City's Master Plan  
Participants: 24 (city planners, professors, and citizens)
  
6. National Security: Today and Tomorrow            April 9 - 10, 1970  
Subtopics: North Korean Situation and Our Attitude; People's Cooperation for the Protection from Espionage Activities; National Security from the People's Perspective  
Participants: 40 (religious leaders, scholars, officials from governmental agencies for national security, lawyers, economists and citizens)
  
7. Housing Problems in Urban Centres: Direction and Method of Solution            May 12, 1971  
Subtopics: On-going Projects; Citizen's Apartment; Remedies  
Participants: 20 (administrators, architects, contractors and builders, and policy-makers)

## ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY

### 1. Price Stabilization June 14 - 15, 1970

Subtopics: A Viewpoint of Price Policy by the Bureau of the Economic Planning Board; A Scholar's Viewpoint; and Causal Analysis of Price Increases

Participants: 30 (scholars, experts in government and social organizations, journalists and housewives)

According to the report of the Bank of Korea, wholesale price index rose six per cent during the January - May period.

The government is determined to stabilize prices by means of reduction of investments and loans. A suggestion was made to narrow the gap between savings and investment amounts. Developing countries like Korea should stabilize prices in parallel with the development of full employment. The government must determine the optimum level of growth rate as a means of ensuring price stabilization. The participants identified the causes of price increase and housewives vigorously agreed that the real problems far surpass government prepared statistics.

### 2. Food Hygiene and Protection of Consumers November 7 - 8, 1970

Subtopics: Situation Analysis of Adulterated Foods and Solutions; Protection of Consumers and Administration of Food Manufacturers

Participants: 32 (government officers, scholars, businessmen, workers of women's groups, voluntary organizations and housewives)

Koreans are now starting to buy more commercialized groceries. However, many foods are substandard and sold at regular prices by businessmen whose main aim is profit and not quality.

Most Korean manufacturers are now adding additional substances to foods to increase their output and many of these added substances are very harmful to the health of the people. At present there is no legal criteria for checking and administering manufactured foods. The lack of scientific and hygienic knowledge of businessmen and workers is a great problem in this area. Movement of consumer protection should be

organized and mass communication used to help educate people to become aware of the harmful effects of poor quality foods.

It was proposed that a consumers union must be organized and a five member steering committee was appointed to get this organization underway. The purpose of this committee is to develop an organization and campaign for the removal of harmful food and to encourage better facilities and means of inspection of foods.

### SOCIETY, WOMEN AND MEDICAL PROBLEMS

#### 1. Urban Slum Problems in Seoul      September 19 - 20, 1969

Subtopics: Social Pathological Approach; Health and Medi-Care Problems; and Administrative Problems

Participants: 20 (medical doctors, theologians, social workers, sociologists, social pathologists and government officials)

Seoul city includes 1.25 million slum dwellers out of 5.5 million population. Emerging slums are a real socio-political problem.

Korean slums are characterized by poverty and squatters shacks. These slums in Seoul are categorized into four sections: streamside, level-land, hillside and the Han riverside. Slums differ from one another corresponding to their physical conditions and dwellers adjustment to city life.

This conference was mainly dealing with slums in terms of health, nutrition, medi-care, housing and poverty. Analyzing the situation, the participants called the attention of city government to slum problems.

#### 2. A Welfare Problem: Mentally and Physically Defect Persons by the Thermonuclear War in Japan; 1945      October 15, 1969

Participants: 20 (Association members, social workers, medical doctors lawyers and thermonuclear researchers)

During the period of the thermonuclear war in Japan, 1945, there were over 50,000 young Korean men in Japan who were unvoluntarily mobilized. Twenty years after the atomic war, many people in Japan and Korea have discovered symptoms of defects resulting from atomic explosion. Now there are about 4,000 registered persons with atomic defects in Korea. The government give them no social care and their situation is very serious. This meeting was organized for the purpose of medi-care and materials. Many people with atomic defects do not want to register because they are not treated as a normal person once their condition is known, so there are likely many unknown cases presently in Korean society. No satisfactory answers were given, but the meeting helped to bring to light the cruciality of this issue.

### 3. Women's Resources for Development      December 9, 1969

Subtopics: Economic Development and Women's Participation in the Next Decade; Social Problems From a Foreigner's Standpoint; Social Development and Women; and A Foreigner's Viewpoint on Women's Resources.

Participants: 57 (leaders of 48 voluntary women's organizations, female journalists and scholars)

This conference was a follow-up of a previous meeting held in June. The main concern of this conference was how to develop women's social status, participation in nation development on the decision-making level, and worker's level in heavy industrial factories. Woman power will be the determining force for Korea's development in the next decade.

Following the report of a seven-member committee which was organized at the previous conference to do some preliminary work for establishing a permanent institution for promoting women's social status, the participants discussed: 1) how to articulate demands and requests from women, 2) how to aggregate and systematize them, and 3) how to channel this information to governmental decision-making bodies. This conference concluded that the seven-member committee work further until another committee is formed to achieve the institutional goals.

#### 4. Academy Movement in Korea: Today and Tomorrow

January 26 - 27, 1970

Subtopics: Academy Movement: From a Staff's Viewpoint;  
Viewpoint of an Involved Scholar;  
Viewpoint of an Outsider;

Participants: 43 (scholars, journalists, religious leaders and practitioners involved in Academy activities)

This conference aimed at reappraising the Academy movement and insuring effective execution of future programs. Following the delivery of three speeches, participants exchanged extensive views on the main theme, proceedings, researches, training, interorganizational coordination, public relations and operations of the Academy House.

It was agreed by most participants that Academy movement has been quite influential upon societal change (or reform) in Korea for the last several years and that it is now time to change the emphasis from the conventional pattern of dialogues to training and education programs for the people in grass-root areas or in lower social strata.

#### 5. Intermediate Social Groups: Formation and Strengthening

May 22 - 23, 1971

Subtopics: Theoretical Introduction; The Case of Voluntary Associations; The Case of Occupational Organizations; Students and Intellectuals

Participants: 50 (lawyers, scholars, organizational leaders, journalists, religious leaders)

In a previous conference on "Bi-Polarization for Humanization" held early in April, it was stressed that the formation and strengthening of intermediate Social groups such as Women Veterans Organizations (WVOC), labor unions, farmers co-operatives and the Korea Student Christian Federation, etc. is one of the most urgent tasks for democratic development in Korea. In comparison to a more structured society, in Korea the lower portion of the whole population have membership in organizations. Some of these existing social organizations are too weak to play their normal role in society, while others

are only subordinate to the government. Realizing this situation, this conference was organized to find out ways to form desirable social groups, and to functionalize and activate the present existing groups.

The main theme was divided into four sub-topics as follows:

1. Societal Significance of Intermediate Groups: a Theoretical Dimension
2. Voluntary Associations: Present and Future
3. Occupational Organizations: Present and Future
4. Students and Intellectuals as Intermediate Groups

Intermediate social groups are meaningful only if, in co-operation with each other, they can challenge the social and political structure of society with enough force to work towards finding solutions. However, the present membership of some social organizations is generally built-up by persuasion or enforcement by others rather than from voluntary motivations. Also, in the organizations working at present, there are many problems such as 'soft' organizational set-up, exclusiveness, lack of co-ordination and useless competition rather than co-operation.

Another important problem raised in this context was that political power should be decentralized by a greater share of political decision-making being the responsibility of local political bodies. Further development of the posture of these local political bodies is urgently called for.

There are many women organizations that have done a lot of voluntary work. However, it was emphasized that the leaders of these organizations should co-operate for a common campaign on many social issues.

The Church should also take a much stronger prophetic role even though the Church, as an organized body, cannot be expected to play the role of a political organized pressure group.

Students and intellectuals can form small groups and function as intermediate groups. Through small group movements, politicization

and socialization fostered by publications can strengthen the mutual connections between intermediate groups.

6. Sex Problems in Society      March 20 - 21, 1970  
Subtopics: The Expression of Sex in Arts; Sex Morality in a Psychotherapeutic Viewpoint; and Sex and Crime  
Participants: 34 (scholars in religions, psychologists, psychoanalysts, educationalists, lawyers, journalists, novelists, etc.)
  
7. Family Life and Mass Communications: Effects of Television  
May 5 - 6, 1970  
Subtopics: Negative Functions of Television in Social Education, and The Useful Aspects of Television Programs  
Participants: 40 (journalists, psychologists, educators, religious leaders, housewives, and women organization leaders)
  
8. Social Welfare and Medical Insurance      May 19 - 20, 1970  
Subtopics: The Present Situation and Policies of Medical Insurance in Korea; Problems Involved in Implementation of Medical Policies in Korea; and The Medical Insurance Program in Action in the Pusan Area  
Participants: 40 (doctors, religious leaders, educators, journalists, and governmental officials)
  
9. Veteran Officers and Their Social Life      May 22-23, 1970  
Subtopics: Adaptation Problems; How to Develop Professional Skills  
Participants: 20 (veteran officers)
  
10. Protection and Development of Mentally Retarded Children  
October 5 - 6, 1970  
Subtopics: Definition of Mental Retardation; Criteria of Differentiation of Mentally Retarded Children; The Occurrence and Prevention of Mental Disease; and Protection Policy for Mentally Retarded Children

Participants: 51 (government officials, social workers, children doctors in pediatrics and psychoanalysts and educators)

11. The Changing Family System in Korea May 14 - 15, 1971

Participants: 44 (scholars, journalists, lawyers)

12. Formation of Christian Journalism January 29 - 30, 1971

Subtopics: Role of Journalists in a Rapidly Changing Society;  
Christian Journalism: Present and Future

Participants: 42 (Christian journalists, scholars, church leaders)

13. Strategy of Resource Mobilization for the Protection of Mothers with Fatherless Children March 22 - 23, 1971

Subtopics: Governmental Policy; Problems and Solutions.

Participants: 82 (representatives from mother and child welfare organizations and government agencies in this field such as the city government, ministry of health and social affairs, and district supervisors)

#### EDUCATION AND YOUTH

1. A New Image of Teachers in Mission Schools October 31, 1970

Subtopics: A Viewpoint from Mission School's Principal; and  
A scholar's Viewpoint

Participants: 34 (principals, supervisors, teachers, counsellors, school chaplains, graduates from mission schools, and students' parents)

Two speeches were given at this conference emphasizing that teachers in mission schools should be broad minded, have ideals and ambitions and give deep consideration to students and their problems. It was also stressed that mission school teachers should forget the temptation of becoming rich through extra teaching jobs, etc. and concentrate more on the needs of the students.



Another point to be stressed is that teachers in mission schools should be models for their students. From model teachers students can learn to be oriented towards achievement, oriented towards future, appropriate adventuring spirit and be prepared to have dialogue with other students and teachers.

After the speeches, the participants were divided into two groups; 1) personnel related to administration and school authorities and 2) other participants. In the first group, achievement motives and religious orientation of teachers were discussed and emphasized. In the second group, treatment of teachers and students, dialogue between teachers and school authorities was the focus of discussion.

## 2. Extra-Curricular Activities of University Students

February 13 - 14, 1971

Subtopics: A scholar's Viewpoint; A Viewpoint of Student Organizational Staff; Viewpoints of Students.

Participants: 44 ( students, professors and staff members of organizations for student activities)

Extra-curricula activities of students have become more and more significant because of the rapidly growing student population and their increasing concern for social-political issues.

What is the social position of students out of and on the campus? What is the present situation of extracurricula activities of college students? What is going to be the direction for student activities? These were the main problems the participants dealt with at the consultation. Four presentations with four different perspectives were given on these questions.

Most participants agreed that extracurricula activities can be defined as all collective activities of students outside regular school classes, including "student movement" which aims at societal reform.

Student activities at present can be categorized into 1) campus politics, 2) sports, 3) study, 4) religious, and 5) social service activities. The main problem with student activities is that most students are not interested and do not join. How can we motivate and mobilize them to be involved in student activities? Here, another crucial problem emerges. The problem of values.

Students claim that professors have to provide scientific ideas and guidance for students and eliminate many of the traditional authoritarian biased methods of leadership. They need leadership that will reflect courage, conviction and a sense of responsibility to society into their activities.

3. Children's Creativeness and Toys May 9, 1970

Subtopics: Children's Choice of Toys and Creativeness; and Problems Involved in Toy Production

Participants: 30 (Academy House Family Club members)

4. Christian Student Movements: Today and Tomorrow

May 19 - 20, 1971

Subtopics: How to Coordinate; How to Continue; What are Strategies

Participants: 43 (student leaders and staff members, church leaders, professors and social leaders)

CULTURE, ARTS AND SCIENCE

1. Common Tasks for Development of Korean Studies

July 11 - 12, 1969

Subtopics: Korean Studies as an Independent Academic Field; How to Manage or Administrate Things in the Field; and How to Introduce Materials to Foreign Countries and People

Participants: 40 (field experts and scholars in social sciences)

In recent years there has been a boom of Korean studies in Korea. In this situation there are many kinds of waste such as energy, personnel and materials because there is no systematic and effective co-ordination resulting in overlapping of work.

The main contents of this conference was: 1) Korea studies should be national, democratic and future-oriented. 2) In order to reduce the waste (or unnecessary cost), associational co-ordination should be formed for the purpose of aggregating materials, distributing them for an effective utilization and finding ways to introduce these materials in Korea and in foreign countries.

The participants decided that

1. the institutes in this field should exchange information through some channels,
2. and experts and scholars in this field should have frequent formal meetings as well as informal contacts with each other.

2. Christian Organizations' Summer Activities June 20, 1970

Participants: 20 (members of Korea National Christian Council, Korea Student Christian Federation, Korea Every Home Crusade, YMCA and Seoul Women's College, etc.)

The purpose of the conference was centered around ways and means of contributing to building a democratic society through well planned co-ordination among agencies.

The summer program will be divided into two types, camping and rural service. Camping is useful in relieving the participants of the heavy pressures of city areas and are helpful in making youths feel the creativeness of God by providing them with an opportunity to live near nature. The program, which requires self-governing methods, will be instrumental in developing the sense of responsibility as citizens in democracies.

It was stressed that the students should be urged to serve as spokesmen for the farmers and field workers in their effort to narrow the gap between the urban and rural areas.

3. Pressing Problems Facing Korea's Classical Dancing Circles

July 3 - 4, 1970

Subtopics: Korea's Dancing: Today and Tomorrow; Modernization of Dancing; and Normalization of Traditional Dancing Education in Secondary Schools

Participants: 40 (experts in dancing and dancing education)

Korea has been a country of arts and classical dancing is one of the most crucial part of arts and Korean way of life.

Those who are now engaged in traditional and modern dancing have not had any meeting for co-ordination and further development. Dancing circles have not been socially recognized in Korea so that the dancing circle has had a great grievance about this situation.

The participants probed causes of the situation and criticized the lack of any active movement to cope with the situation. There is no genuine dancing community in Korea except for dancing groups. They decided to help schools develop curriculum by establishing a set of uniform standards to strengthen this form of art so as not to lose this important element of our culture.

4. Korea's 21st Century November 8 - 9, 1969

Subtopics: Engineering Approach; Socio-Ethical Approach; and Political Social Approach

Participants: 32 (architects, journalists, scholars in literature, and social sciences)

5. Prospects for Development of Korean Sports and Detrimental Factors

February 14 - 15, 1970

Subtopics: From the Viewpoint of a Sports Player; From the Viewpoint of the Association; and From the Viewpoint of a Journalist

Participants: 34 (governmental officers, officers of the Korea Amateurs Association, players, coaches, professors, athletic teachers, medical doctors, and biologists)

6. Pop Songs in Korea: Past and Present March 3 - 4, 1970

Subtopics: Composer's Perspective and Critique's Perspective

Participants: 37 (music critiques, composers, singers, record makers, government officials, scholars, religious leaders, journalists and others)

### RELIGION AND ETHICS

1. Korean Churches and Ministers in the Coming Decade

August 28 - 29, 1969

Subtopics: A Layman's View of the Korean Church and Church Leaders;  
A Historical Criticism of Christianity in Korea;  
A View of a Non-Christian

Participants: 32 (Young pastors, 30 - 40 years old, in Seoul)

Young pastors seem to be ambitious in their mission work, but there are many obstacles in their work in terms of conflicts between traditional and modern theology. This conference was organized to let them hear criticisms of established churches and church leaders in terms of their way of thinking, way of life, attitudes, and behavior. Analyzing social changes in Korea, speakers gave them very crucial criticism such as 1) Christians should get out of the dualistic way of thinking, 2) Christian leaders should get rid of dogmatic attitudes, 3) they should have a scientific and rational way of doing things, and 4) accordingly, they strongly need independence and resistance spirit. Traditional Korean Christianity has been biased by Confucian notions of negativism in social ethics. In the next decade Korean Churches have

to break through/<sup>this</sup> negativistic way of ethical life and become dynamic and a moving church. Otherwise, churches have no hope and meaning for existence.

2. Renewal of the Church                      April 13 - 14, 1970

Subtopics: National Development and the Role of the Church;  
Problems Involving Theological Institutions; and  
The Problems of Renewal of the Community Church  
From the Structural Viewpoint

Participants: 53 (young church leaders and laymen from the  
Presbyterian and Methodist Churches)

This conference was designed as a panel form. Main points dealt with in this conference can be summarized as follows:

1. Church should explore peoples' consciousness for economic advancement through sermons, education programs and organizing action programs.
2. Working with the poor - the Church should work for reducing the gap between the rich and the poor by generating actions pressing the government and organizing grass-root people.
3. Theological curriculum should be multipolarized to meet with the diversified role of pastors.
4. Future theological education should be reclassified on a functional basis.
5. All churches should not indulge in expanding their sphere of influence but give the most specifically.

3. Humanization and the Role of Religion                      November 6 - 7, 1970

Subtopics: A Theologian's Viewpoint; and A Sociologist's Viewpoint  
Participants: 35 (Christians - Protestants and Catholics,  
Confucianists and Won-Buddhists)

Christianity was defined as a religion for recovering humanity. Man is a creature. Man deteriorated from a perfect humane situation and lost humanity. Dehumanization is not only caused by modern civilization, but already began from the fall of man in the beginning of human history. Man can be humanized when he can have dialogue with God and can be free from injustice, disease, oppression and poverty.

Religion can be considered to be a force which can solve dehumanization problems. However, a sociologist argued that in the Korean situation religions cannot contribute to humanization, rather they have contributed to the dehumanization of Korean society. Over-bureaucratized church and religious structure, unnecessary mythical elements, polarized way of thinging and way of doing are the main sources of dehumanization generated by Korean religions.

In order to solve these problems, it was emphasized that new values should be formed for recovering humanity and polarized phenomena should be mediated by all means.

4. The Direction of Church Music                      October 23, 1969  
Subtopics: From the Standpoint of Classical Music; From the Standpoint of Modern Music; and From the Standpoint of Indigenized Church Music  
Participants: 35 (music directors and choir members)
  
5. Re-Interpretation of Korean Shamanism            November 7 - 8, 1969  
Subtopics: Shamanism in Korean Culture; Structure of Korean Shamanism; and Shamanism in Other Religions  
Participants: 36 (scholars in theology, philosophy, folklore, anthropology, medical science, law and leaders from six leading religions in Korea)
  
6. Mental Health and the Role of Religion            January 19 - 20, 1971  
Subtopics: Theme speech, the Situation and Problems of Mental Health in Korea: A viewpoint of a Psychologists; the Role of Religions in Mental Health: a Buddhist's viewpoint; and Mental Health: Sociological Perspectives  
Participants: 22 (scholars in religions, doctors, psychologists, sociologists, journalists and nuns)
  
7. Newly-Rising Religions: Their Functions and Dysfunctions  
February 26 - 27, 1971  
Subtopics: Present Situation; Sociological Standpoint; and Psychological Standpoint  
Participants: 17 (religious scholars)

## II. SOCIAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Social education and training programs have been mainly concerned with sensitizing and conscientizing people to the situation they live in, and to make them realize that they must organize and work together to liberate themselves. For this purpose the following programs have been conducted during the given period.

### 1. Church:

|   |   |
|---|---|
| a) Lay leaders                          | 4 |
| b) Women evangelists                    | 1 |
| c) Young pastors and women evangelists  | 1 |
| d) Youth and adult education:           |   |
| Type 1                                  | 6 |
| Type 2                                  | 5 |
| e) Local leaders of women organizations | 2 |

### 2. Students:

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| a) Type 1 | 1 |
| b) Type 2 | 9 |

### 3. Industry:

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| a) Industrial mission workers | 1 |
| b) Bus conductors             | 1 |
| c) Christians in labor unions | 1 |

### 4. Other segments of society:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| a) Training for achievement motivation development | 1 |
| b) Experimental training for training textbooks    | 1 |
| c) Junior high school students                     | 1 |

Total 35



## EDUCATION FOR LAY LEADERS AND STUDENTS

### 1. Democracy and Scientism July 31 - August 3, 1969 (Cheju Island)

Participants: 54 (local community leaders and students)

Program Contents:

Part one - lectures and discussions on:

- 1) Scientific way of Thinking and Living
- 2) Scientism as a Spiritual Foundation for Democracy
- 3) How to Implement Scientific Spirit into the Traditional Community
- 4) Democratic Progress and Rational Living

Part two - lectures and presentations on:

- 1) Lecture on the Methods of Presentation and Dialogue
- 2) Presentations - eight participants gave presentations on themes corresponding to their major fields and interests
- 3) Workshop - Practice of Dialogue and Presiding

This training course was initially proposed by grass-root lay leaders and Academy acted upon the opportunity and organized this training session with the help of Cheju lay leaders. These voluntary groups of lay leaders need leadership training and more knowledge about management in the community.

All the contents and materials from this conference were published in the Cheju Daily Newspaper and broadcasted by local radio stations. Among this group were some active volunteers for implementing Academy Movement in the community. After this course was over we found that there is a great need for this type of training program for local grass-root leaders.

### 2. Korean Youth in the Coming Decade August 15 - 17, 1969

Participants: 104 (lay leaders and young people from various occupations)

Program Contents:

Part one - lectures and discussions on:

- 1) What is a Mass Society?

- 2) Role of Intellectuals and Youth
- 3) Elites in Mass Culture
- 4) Our Role Expectations in Mass Culture in the Next Decade

Part Two - presentations and group dynamics training:

- 1) Youth in the International Context
- 2) The Role of Mass Media in Korea
- 3) Women's Role in the 1970s

An established group of young lay leaders was selected for this training course. Using the above given programs, this conference type of large scale training aimed at training the participants in terms of:

- 1) presentation method and discussion
- 2) group co-operation in activities
- 3) organizational and operational skills and manageability

The planning and operational members of staff were hidden while the training courses were in operation. All the participants joined in the program in one way or another so that everybody was integrated into the whole situation.

### 3. Senses and Attitudes of the Present Youth                      November 22 - 23, 1969

Subtopics: The Role Expectation of Youth in Society; and  
New Values and Senses

Participants: 29 (lay leaders in the 25 - 30 years-of-age bracket)

Most of the participants are the freshmen in society. They have been working in certain occupations for one to five years since they graduated from college. Because of the discontinuity and inconsistency between campus life and occupational life out of campus, these young people have many psychological or moral problems they feel burdened with.

### 4. Education for Laymen                      August 14 - 17, 1970

Curriculum contents:

1. Perspectives of the Laity Formation
2. Laity Movements in Europe
3. Method and Practice: Discussion
4. Workshop

Participants: 65 (youth leaders and laymen)

5. Education for Women Evangelists and Leaders of Women Societies

Women evangelists and women society members are the most active church workers in the churches and are now looked upon as a potential human resource to be mobilized for new mission in the secular world. The evangelist works only within the boundary of the church, visiting families, conducting worship and taking part in Sunday school education.

This education program was organized mainly to mobilize them for community development and they were given programs of social concerns. Curriculum was set up based upon two ideas: 1) brainstorming with social issues and 2) some basic knowledge of human life in a democratic nation. The following were the contents of the curriculum:

1. New Trends in World Theology
2. Democracy and Citizenship
3. Family Planning
4. Women in the Industrial Field
5. Group Work

Lectures were followed by corresponding workshops. How to mobilize ourselves toward rights was the main concern of citizenship.

The following programs were also held:

1. Women Evangelists from four Denominations      December 8 - 11, 1970  
Participants: 20
2. Women Society Members from a Presbyterian Church  
April 23 - 25, 1971      Participants: 53
3. Local Leaders of Women Societies      May 17 - 19, 1971  
Participants: 46
  
6. Education for Young Pastors and Women Evangelists      March 26 - 27, 1971  
Participants: 45 (pastors and women evangelists)

This program aimed at orientating participants to societal issues and to motivate them towards commitment in social reform and the renewal of the Church.

Curriculum Contents:

1. Christianity for Involvement
2. Phenomenal Analyses:
  - political problems
  - industrial problems
  - urban problems

This program was the first of the series of five programs of this type to be held in 1971.

7. Youth and Adult Education (Type 1)

Contents:

Part One: Lectures and Discussions on:

1. The Meaning of Christian Faith in Modern Society
2. The Method of Bible Study
3. Worship of Youth
4. Ethical Life of Christians

Part Two: Lectures and Workshops

1. Discussion Method
2. Presiding - Workshop

This program aims at making the participants understand the meaning of the Gospel in modern society and to learn how to study the Bible. Another purpose is to educate them to be aware of social issues and democratic citizenship and to give knowledge of democratic human relationship. From this program many groups were organized and are now in operation.

The following is a list of dates and participants:

- |                              |                                |    |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----|
| 1) February 21-22, 1970      | Christian Students             | 33 |
| 2) February 24-25, 1970      | Freshmen                       | 25 |
| 3) February 28-March 1, 1970 | Youth (25-30 years-<br>of-age) | 23 |
| 4) March 14, 1970            | College students               | 32 |

- |                    |                    |    |
|--------------------|--------------------|----|
| 5) May 28-29, 1970 | YWCA Members       | 18 |
| 6) May 30-31, 1970 | Youth and Students | 73 |

This type of program will be conducted in a series up to the fourth session. Some of the above groups have received the fourth session, others the third and some the second. Curriculum is similar in each session but advanced in its level.

#### 8. Youth and Adult Education (Type 2)

Curriculum Contents:

Part one: Presentation and Discussion

Part two: Lecture and Workshop

This type of program aims at training youth and students in social issues, training in the method of dialogue and presiding, and training in creative ways of co-operation in terms of group dynamics.

The following sessions were held:

- |   |          |    |
|---|----------|----|
| 1) January 20-21, 1970                  | Students | 25 |
| Theme: Social Issues and Social Process |          |    |
| 2) January 31-February 1, 1970          | Students | 30 |
| Theme: Social Issues and Students       |          |    |
| 3) March 21-22, 1970                    | Students | 38 |
| Theme: Group Processes and Civic Life   |          |    |
| 4) August 15-17, 1970                   | Students | 30 |
| Theme: Group Processes and Civic Life   |          |    |
| 5) September 26-27, 1970                |          | 35 |
| Theme: Group Processes and Civic Life   |          |    |

#### 9. Social Education for Students (Type 1)

Generational Gap in Korean Culture August 22 - 24, 1969

Contents: Young Generation in Korean Social Structure;  
 Young Generation to Cultural Maintenance of Korea;  
 How to Co-ordinate Generations in Continuum of Time

Participants: 37 (college students)

Program - Part one - presentation and discussion  
 Part two - lecture and workshop

Contents: Students' Social Issues;  
 Social Change and Youth Concerns;  
 The Possibility of Student Power in Korea

Participants: 25 (college students)

10. Social Education for Students (Type 2)

This education course is to provide students with an opportunity to exchange ideas, experiences, acquire new knowledge, conscientize them to their situation and to motivate and activate them to start and continue their active involvement in community and societal affairs.

Programs are set up corresponding to students demands with students taking the initiative to conduct the programs. The curriculum contents are mainly focused on the following points:

1. Theological ground for Christian commitment
2. Approaches to action Programs
3. Approach and methods of Community Organization and Development - A Study of Alinsky and Freire
4. Exchange of experiences in grass-root areas
5. Situational analysis of politics, economy, society, religion and culture
6. Future direction and action programs

Programs are mainly conducted in the forms of analytic discussions, group work, plenary sessions, informal group recreation and a few lectures are given.

Programs of this type, which have been carried are:

- |                              |   |    |
|------------------------------|---|----|
| 1. February 16-19, 1971      | Christian Action Students               | 60 |
|                              | Theme: Toward Humanization              |    |
| 2. February 28-March 2, 1971 | Students in the Church                  | 45 |
|                              | Theme: Toward the Renewal of the Church |    |
| 3. March 20-21, 1971         | College Students                        | 85 |
| 4. March 27-28, 1971         | Students in the Church                  | 42 |

|    |                   |                                     |     |
|----|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| 5. | April 4-5, 1971   | Students in a Church                | 118 |
| 6. | April 17-18, 1971 | YWCA Students                       | 82  |
| 7. | April 23-25, 1971 | KSCF Students                       | 32  |
| 8. | May 7-9, 1971     | Christian Students in Action Groups | 35  |
| 9. | May 1-12, 1971    | Theological Students                | 45  |

## INDUSTRIAL FIELD

1. Industrial Mission Workers Training                      November 15 - 16, 1969

Subtopics: Christian Ethics in Industrial Mission; Introduction to Academy Movement as a Lay Movement; Human Relationship in the Industrial Field; and Industrial Mission Work: Today and Tomorrow

Participants: 44 (industrial mission workers and union staff)

This training course was provided for the training of industrial mission workers. They have many problems to be discussed and need more knowledge and skills to deal with their problems. This training course can be divided into two categories:

Part one - lectures and discussions on:

  - 1) Human relations in Industrial Fields: Theories and Practices
  - 2) Academy Methods

Part two - problem discussions on case studies
2. Training for Bus Conductors                      May 5 - 7, 1971

Participants: 20 (bus conductors)

This training course was aimed at giving participants an adequate knowledge of democracy, citizenship, human relations in the industrial area, and labor unions, and it attempted to motivate these girls to become active union members in order to achieve their rights and social justice.

The main program contents were as follows:

  - 1) Industrial society and democracy
  - 2) Human relationship in industries

3) Labor Union Movement: Its Purpose and Strategy

Other programs were:

- 1) Recreation
- 2) Group singing
- 3) Essay writing - Labor and Social Justice

3. Education for Christians in Labor Unions May 29 - 30, 1971

Participants: 53 (Young-Deung-Po industrial area)

Contents: Christian ground for labor movement  
Organization and power  
Labor and Christianity  
Pioneer spirit in industrial society

This program aimed at organizing and tightening labor unions through Christians active participation. This program consisted of lectures, group discussions, and plenary sessions.

OTHER SEGMENTS OF SOCIETY

1. Training Course for Achievement Motivation Development March 10-12, 1971

Participants: 34 (staff of various organizations)

At present, the human element and also the achievement motives of individuals are considered closely related to the development of society. That is why Korea Christian Academy, which is mainly concerned with social development and humanization, organized this program. By generating and enhancing the individual achievement motivation of each member of society, we aim at constructing an active society in which all parts of human and social energies can be mobilized for societal progress.

Along with a newly published text entitled 'For the Course of Achievement Motive', this course is supplemented by audio-visual aids



such as slides, tape recorded stories and music, and case studies.

The Social Education Institute will offer this course to various participants - especially middle management groups in various organizations such as governmental agencies, business firms and voluntary associations.

## 2. Education for Junior High School Students      May 15 - 16, 1971

The Social Education Institute conducted a program for junior high school students at the request of the organization of Fatherless Children. The organization makes arrangements for fatherless children to have relationship with others abroad and to provide some support for them. There are presently 3,500 children under the care of the Seoul Office.

This program was designed to make them overcome their inferiority complex and form a healthy personality. Program contents consisted of singing, recreation, painting, atheletic games, camp-fire, appreciation of music and some lectures on how we can lead a meaningful life.

### III. RESEARCH COMMITTEES

#### 1. Research Committee on Education Problems:

In the published report of the study of 1968 entitled "The Principles and Criteria for Evaluating Primary and Secondary Schools", this committee has dealt with the educative functions of family and social organizations which are considered very significant together with educative functions of regular school education. Educational functions of primary and secondary social institutions are considered important not only in terms of social structure but also in terms of the learning process in the given organizations.

The number of meetings held on this subject are as follows:

1. July 3, 1969 Educational Functions of Family
2. August 29, 1969 Educational Functions of Mass Media
3. Sept. 27, 1969 Educational Functions of Voluntary Organizations
4. Nov. 22, 1969 Educational Functions of Religious Organizations
5. Dec. 16, 1969 Educational Functions of Social and Informal Educational Institutes
6. Dec. 17, 1969 Educational Functions of Working Places

Some members of the committee and assistants carried the educational survey research, entitled "Children's Values in a Transitional Society: An Analysis of Value-Orientations of Korean Children". Through the process of theoretical documentary survey, formulation of questionnaires, and pre-tests (sample size 3,400 in Seoul) we have finished collecting data with the sample size of 6,500 children throughout Korea: metropolitan cities, large cities, small cities and rural villages. An interim report on this research was published in February, 1970.

The committee consisting of seven scholars in education and psychology stopped functioning at the end of 1970.

#### 2. Research Committee on the Renewal of the Church:

As was planned, this committee worked on the project of the World Council of Churches "Salvation Today" in its Korean Context.

All the collected papers were published in the Academy Dialogue in the December issue, 1969. Some of the committee members worked on a paper on 'dialogue with other faiths in Korea' and submitted it to the World Council of Churches. The 13 member committee held the following study meetings.

1. September 5-6, 1969 Worship in the Korean Church
2. February 9, 1970 Evaluation of Study in 1968 and 1969
3. March 6, 1970 Presentation of the Plan for 1970
4. April 10, 1970 Evaluation and Criticism of 'Feast of Fools'
5. May 15, 1970 Problems related to the Korean Church
6. June 25, 1970 What is Renewal?
7. July 27, 1970 The Image of the Church in the New Testament
8. September 17, 1970 Is Structural Renewal of the Individual Church Possible?
9. December 18, 1970 Preparation of Report and Future Plans

### 3. Research Committee on Corruption

This committee did its own study in the problem field as well as a co-operative functioning for the survey research team on corruption.

### 4. Research Committee on Newly-Risen Religions

This committee consists of six scholars in the fields of various religions, psychoanalysis, sociology and so on. They have conducted their study by using the method of presentation.

Their meetings were as follows:

1. January 29, 1970 Newly-Risen Religions in Korea and South-East Asia
2. February 23, 1970 Discussion of Method
3. April 8, 1970 Study of Wonbulkyo (A Sect of Buddhism)
4. April 20, 1970 Study of Chungil Hoi
5. May 25, 1970 Study of Chung SanKyo
6. June 8, 1970 Study of Il-Shim Kyo
7. July 6, 1970 Social Complexion with Religions

8. September 7, 1970 Dae-Chong Kyo
9. October 19, 1970 Sociological Approach to Newly-Risen Religions in Korea
10. November 9, 1970 Elder Iark's Sect
11. December 22, 1970 Summary and Evaluation
12. February 8, 1971 Writing of the Report
13. April 13, 1971 Discussion of the Report

#### 5. Survey Research on Corruption

This survey has been conducted since March 1, 1970 with the financial assistance of WCC.

For the first step the content analysis of newspapers has been carried covering the period from 1945 to 1970. Some other historical documents have been analyzed for this purpose.

At the present stage we are ready to process data through the computer for the purpose of statistical manipulation. Further, as was designed, some case studies will be conducted in six professional fields.

#### IV. JOINT ACTION PROGRAMS

1. Joint Rally with Catholics                      October 24, 1969

Eight different Catholic and Protestant organizations working in industrial areas co-sponsored a public forum on the problems of labor in Korea. Through this meeting we displayed publicly our interest in and determination to continue in the future to work in this area. Cardinal S. H. Kim spoke for the Catholics and Dr. Won Yong Kang, director of Korea Christian Academy spoke as the Protestant representative. About 3,500 people attended. The forum was broadcasted by several radio

networks. The success of the meeting witnesses to the expectations that our society holds for the church in these areas. At the same time it shows us that Protestant and Catholics can work together.

## 2. "Christmas with our Neighbor" Campaign

In the Christmas season, the following are some statistics of criminal behavior:

| <u>Kind</u>           | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Drinking violations   | 227         | 153         |
| Home leaving          | 116         | 241         |
| Aggression to women   | 34          | 73          |
| Enforcement of buying | 3           | 7           |
| Others                | 358         | 103         |

Emerging cities generate more criminal behavior, especially in the Christmas season. The Korea Christian Academy was concerned with the initiation of this campaign and joined other organizations providing various kinds of action programs. In 1968, the director of Korea Christian Academy was the chairman of the campaign and in 1969 a staff member worked as secretary general for the campaign. Thirty-five social, religious, cultural, and governmental organizations formed an Association and worked together for this campaign. This movement spread widely covering many other cities in Korea.

During the Christmas Season, this organization provided various programs and food for soldiers in military compounds, prisoners, orphans, old people and the poor, and accelerated churches and existing organizations to help these social misfits and outcasts.

Action programs carried by the campaign organization were as follows:

1. Fund raising: concert for raising funds to be used for a Christmas banquet for minors.
2. Christmas Banquet for Minors: 5,000 boys and girls with low ranking jobs such as shoeshine boys, newspaper boys, and street corner boys were given a banquet .

## V. PUBLICATION AND INFORMATION

### 1. Regular Publications

Dialogue (quarterly) in Korea used to be simply a report of Academy activities but in 1970 it started to contain some other articles and essays as well as materials from academy activities.

Volumes published in 1970:

Volume 14 - March           Renewal of the Church

Volume 15 - June           Situation and Influence of Humanism

Volume 16 - September   Humanization

Volume 17 - December   Humanization and the Role of Religion

Publication of Dialogue (quarterly) stopped in January, 1971.

### . Monthly Dialogue

This is the Academy newsletter containing six pages in Korean and four in English. Academy started to publish this from March, 1970 and 15 issues have been published until the end of May, 1971.

### 2. Activity Report

An activity report, in Korean, covering the period between November 16, 1968 to November 15, 1970 was published for the opening ceremony of the Social Education Institute.

### 3. Other Publications

Other publications that Academy has produced during the given period are as follows:

#### Texts

1. Songs for Tomorrow

2. Democracy and Industrial Society

3. Bible Study

4. Achievement Motivation Development

5. Bi-Polarization (Reading Material)

6. Recreation Activities

7. Text on Alinsky's Theory and Method

#### 4. Public Information Service:

In Seoul there are eight daily, four news services, six Christian weekly and eight other weekly newspapers, four radio stations and three television broadcasting stations. These mass-medias have played a great role in informing the public about the contents of dialogue conferences and activities of Christian Academy. On a monthly average Christian weeklies report on two activities of Korea Christian Academy and daily newspapers reported 68 times on program contents of our activities in 1969 and 89 times in 1970. Eighteen reports were given in six dailies and two news services on the "On Humanization" conference held in October, 1970. Up to the end of May, 1971, 42 reports have been made by daily and weekly newspapers about Academy activities.

VI. THE USE OF ACADEMY HOUSE (By other organizations)

| <u>Type of Organizations</u>              | <u>Number of Organizations</u>   |                                  |                                 | <u>Total</u> |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
|   | <u>1969<br/>(July-<br/>Dec.)</u> | <u>1970<br/>(Jan.-<br/>Dec.)</u> | <u>1971<br/>(Jan.-<br/>May)</u> |              |
| 1. Mass-Comm. organizations               |                                  | 2                                |                                 | 2            |
| 2. Social organizations                   | 8                                | 10                               | 14                              | 32           |
| 3. Religious organizations                | 10                               | 47                               | 7                               | 64           |
| 4. Governmental agencies                  | 7                                | 15                               | 2                               | 24           |
| 5. Cultural and educational organizations | 38                               | 55                               | 33                              | 126          |
| 6. Economic and business organizations    | 31                               | 43                               | 27                              | 101          |
| 7. Others                                 | <u>27</u>                        | <u>46</u>                        | <u>12</u>                       | <u>85</u>    |
| Totals                                    | 121                              | 218                              | 95                              | 434          |

Organizational use:

|                           |       |       |       |        |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. Persons                | 3,532 | 5,801 | 1,679 | 11,012 |
| 2. Persons counted by day | 4,238 | 7,970 | 2,494 | 14,702 |

Individual use:

|                           |   |        |       |        |
|---------------------------|---|--------|-------|--------|
| 1. Persons                | - | 5,250  | 2,400 | 7,656  |
| 2. Persons counted by day | - | 13,220 | 2,708 | 15,928 |



VII. THE USE OF THE SOCIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTE (by other member organizations of Korea Christian Academy)

| <u>Type of Organizations</u>    | <u>Number of Member Organizations</u> | <u>Number of Participants</u> | <u>Number of Participants by day</u> |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Students of youth organizations | 11                                    | 853                           | 1,363                                |
| Church organizations            | 13                                    | 449                           | 492                                  |
| Social voluntary organizations  | 10                                    | 532                           | 787                                  |
| Universities and schools        | <u>6</u>                              | <u>276</u>                    | <u>406</u>                           |
| Totals                          | 40                                    | 2,110                         | 3,048                                |

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